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**Crying His News in French,** this African newsboy of the Belgian Congo hawks *Le Courrier d'Afrique*, an afternoon daily serving Léopoldville, the capital. "Léo's" population has doubled in postwar years, reflecting the rapid development of the huge colony as a whole. Like other Congo centers, the capital is two cities in one: 10,000 Europeans populate one section; 200,000 Congolese the other. The building at the left beats the heat with air conditioning.

(SEE BULLETIN NO. 1)

LENNART NILSSON, BLACK STAR

Development of the colony's resources and possibilities proceeded at a leisurely pace until the emergency of World War II put things into high gear. Progress has been continuing at a steadily increasing rate ever since. Modernization and expansion seem to be twin watchwords.

**Forward Surge Helps Natives**—The forward surge has been a boon to many of the natives (illustration, cover), who number more than 11,000,000. Congolese are being trained in increasing groups to become skilled workmen. Already many operate the latest-type machinery and motor equipment. Some have won jobs in laboratories where exacting scientific tasks are done. The standard of living is advancing.

In the past the colony had a reputation of being an unhealthful place for white people because of its climate and the prevalence of malaria, sleeping sickness, and other ailments. Before the war the non-native population was only about 25,000; now it is more than 60,000. As they have done successfully in other tropical lands, doctors and nurses are waging war to overcome the disease threat for native and white settler alike. Introduction of air conditioning is helping to lick the climate.

Katanga Province, in the southeast corner of the country, has fabulous mineral deposits and there is located the famous Shinkolobwe mine, source of radioactive pitchblende ore from which uranium is extracted. Production figures are top secret, but it has been stated that Shinkolobwe supplies more than half the uranium of the non-communist world.

Strictest military security measures are in force in the rolling bushland country surrounding the mine. A series of barbed-wire fences and sentry towers guards it approaches in depth. An alert Belgian-Congolese military force, with armored cars and mechanized equipment, garrisons the area. On roads leading toward Shinkolobwe unauthorized persons find signs warning them to turn back when they reach the edge of the forbidden zone.

Government and mining officials take their responsibility with the greatest gravity. Even Shinkolobwe's name is omitted from most Belgian-made maps, and only two men know how the ore is routed for export.

Headquarters for the varied mining operations on the Katanga plateau are 100 miles southeast of Shinkolobwe at Elisabethville, the colony's second-largest city (illustration, above). Mining executives and engineers talk freely to visitors about other mines in the province, even offer to arrange trips to them. One subject is taboo. "Here in Elisabethville," a Belgian engineer explained with finality, "we *do not* discuss uranium."

The United States consul in the city put it this way not long ago: "When it comes to uranium, I'm deaf, dumb, and blind. That's how you'll find most people in the Congo."

**References**—The Belgian Congo is shown on the National Geographic Society's map of Africa. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

For additional information, see "White Magic in the Belgian Congo," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1952; "Trans-Africa Safari," September, 1938; and "Keeping House on the Congo," November, 1937. *(Back issues of the Magazine may be obtained by schools and libraries from the Society's headquarters at a special discounted price of 50¢ a copy, 1946 to date; 90¢, 1930-1945; $1.90, 1913-1929. Earlier issues at varied prices.)*

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UMI

W. ROBERT MOORE

**A Pillared Arcade Shades Elisabethville Shops** from the blazing tropical sun. Bicycles, parked in clusters around the pillars, are almost as popular in this second-largest city of the Belgian Congo as they are in Europe.

**Bulletin No. 1, April 27, 1953**

# Belgian Congo Leads in Uranium, Diamonds

MENTION the Belgian Congo and people think almost automatically of uranium. That torrid land in the heart of Africa possesses the world's richest known mine of the ore that yields the all-important metal of the atomic age.

The same country is also by far the largest producer of diamonds. Latest estimates place the total world output of the stone at more than 17,000,000 carats a year, 62 per cent of them from the Belgian Congo. The Union of South Africa, in second place, produced only about eight per cent.

Almost a third the size of continental United States, the Belgian Congo possesses a rich store of mineral and plant resources. Besides extremely precious uranium and the trove of diamonds, it has copper, gold, tin, cobalt, silver, tantalum, and iron.

Plantations produce palm oil, rubber, cotton, coffee, cocoa, copal gum, and sugar. There are great tropical forests to provide timber.

DOUGLAS L. OLIVER

**Refreshments for a Bougainville Party** are displayed on a tower, making village mouths water. Among these Solomon Islanders, neither ancestry nor learning count in gaining leadership. He who gives the most delectable feasts reaches the top rung of the social and political ladder, and his way up is strewn with coconut husks, fruit cores, and—in recent times—the beef bones of the islands' newest industry.

Texas cattlemen who recently visited Fiji asserted that the British colony could support a million cattle. About 81,000 were reported in 1950 census figures. Further development could bring beef and hides up near the top of the export items—sugar, coconut products, and gold.

**References**—Islands of Melanesia and Polynesia may be located on the Society's map of the Pacific Ocean.

For additional information, see "The *Yankee's* Wander-World," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for January, 1949; "Adventures with the Survey Navy," July, 1947; "Springboards to Tokyo," October, 1944; "At Ease in the South Seas," January, 1944; "Treasure Islands of Australasia," June, 1942; and, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, December 15, 1952, "Passion Fruit Gives New Guinea New Venture"; and "Fiji Islands Once Offered to U. S. as a Gift," March 17, 1952.

UMI

Bulletin No. 2, April 27, 1953

# Cattle Rival Copra in South Pacific Trade

CATTLE and cowboys soon may be as typical of the balmy South Sea islands as coconuts and coral reefs.

Across the Pacific, from Tahiti, in the Society Islands, westward to wild, battle-scarred New Guinea, production of beef cattle is a growing industry. Ranches are spreading and the equivalent of the cowboy's cry of "Yipee-ki-yi" is heard in the various dialects of Polynesia and Melanesia.

The new interest in cattle includes large-scale ranching and the building up of remnants of herds left on the islands after World War II. Activity centers around new crossbreeds that combine the best features of Asian and European animals. European cattle, bred for a temperate climate, can be raised in the Pacific, but they do not always thrive on the more torrid islands. On the other hand, Asian cattle are often too lean for the best beef. A combination of the two is desired.

**Texan Breed Approved**—Ranchers believe that the Santa Gertrudis breed developed on the King Ranch in Texas—first new type to be produced in a century—has great possibilities for South Pacific ranches. This fixed cross between heat- and disease-resistant Brahman, or Zebu, cattle and meat-heavy British stock has been introduced on the hot, dry plains of Australia.

Throughout the islands of the South Pacific, cattle graze among the palms of coconut plantations, a favorite and practical pasturage. Additional pasture land has also been discovered on New Guinea's parklike plateaus and in the big island's fertile valleys.

Although problems of land ownership have slowed down improvements in ranching on New Guinea, some progress has been made on the huge island which lies north of Australia. Cattle are being imported from the near-by continent in large numbers. New Guinea long has been known to have extensive upland areas that are suitable for ranching.

France's colonies in the Pacific contribute a sizeable share to the cattle industry. On the flat coastal lands of Tahiti, in French Oceania, ranchmen are experimenting with crossbreeds. Nearly a fifth of New Caledonia's 8,548 square miles is devoted to pasturage. Primary source of income is the island's mineral deposits which are varied and extensive. No other comparable area in the world is believed to be so rich in minerals. Activity is centered in production of chrome, nickel, and gypsum.

**Livestock Increasing in Importance**—Although minerals have long topped New Caledonia's export lists, livestock products have reached second place in the past 15 years. More than 100,000 cattle graze on the island's inland plateaus and coastal plains. They supply meat (canned on the island) and hides for export, as well as lavish quantities of beef for the islanders themselves.

Cattle thrive in the New Hebrides, the Solomons (illustration, below), the Marianas, and the Samoan group. Land is scarce in Samoa, but 3,000 upland acres have been developed for ranching, and crossbreeding is being carried on.

The Union's great store of information is not reserved exclusively for member nations, however. "How many TV sets in Cuba?" a businessman inquires. A traveler wants to know what is suitable clothing for Montevideo's climate in December. Schoolteachers write for specialized facts about the various countries. From their pupils, too, come letters seeking answers to a seemingly endless variety of questions connected with classroom work on the Americas.

To provide general current information, the monthly *Bulletin of the Pan American Union* is issued. Booklets, circulars, and maps dealing with the different member countries are published.

**Bolívar's Dream Realized**—The idea behind the Pan American Union had been developing for decades before it was founded 63 years ago. Simón Bolívar, "the George Washington of South America," who helped several nations there to win independence, dreamed of such an association, but he died without accomplishing his aim. In subsequent years several conferences of an inter-American nature convened. Finally, in 1889-90, the First International Conference of American States met in Washington and the hemisphere organization of good neighbors emerged.

Toward the close of this meeting the Pan American Union (originally called the International Bureau of the American Republics) was created.

Among the better known results of the cooperation among the American republics are the Pan American Postal Union which helps mail service, and construction of the Pan American Highway, now almost completed except for a few impassible gaps in Central and South America. When finished, motorists will be able to tour its length from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Santiago, Chile, or Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The Pan American Union has had worrisome moments—border disputes, friction among member nations, and other political troubles. Few such matters have found the Union unable to work out friendly solutions in the end. Many experts point out that the hemisphere's unity and sense of common cause are much stronger now than when the Pan American Union began functioning. They note that the Americas, in recent decades, have been spared the long years of successive wars which have torn Europe, Asia, and Africa.

**References**—Countries which belong to the Pan American Union may be located on the Society's maps of The United States of America, Mexico and Central America, and South America.

For additional information see entries for the different countries in the *Cumulative Index to the National Geographic Magazine.*

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UMI

ALBERT W. STEVENS

**Past Thatched-Roof Huts in Jungle Clearings,** the Amazon flows through the Pan American Union's largest South American member nation. Indians of the area paddle their canoes from the bow instead of from the stern—the usual North American manner. Downstream, large cities rise on the river's banks and ocean steamers ply its waters.

**Bulletin No. 3, April 27, 1953**

# Pan American Union Serves Hemisphere

THIS month the Pan American Union starts writing another annual chapter. Since April 14, 1890, it has been devoted to promoting peace, progress, mutual help, and better understanding throughout the biggest part of the entire Western Hemisphere.

The Union is the working organization of the 21 republics of North, Central, and South America. These countries represent more than 270,000,000 people and an area exceeding 12,000,000 square miles. Only Canada and a few foreign-owned islands and lands in the Caribbean area do not belong.

**Building Attracts Many Visitors**—Visitors to Washington, D. C., usually make it a point to tour the splendid building which houses the Union's headquarters. They see the Hall of the Americas, used for international conferences, concerts, and receptions; the Hall of Heroes, enshrining busts of the hemisphere's great patriots; and a valuable library and museum. They stroll through the gardens and pause beside the patio Pool of Xochipilli (so-chee-PEE-yee), Aztec god of flowers.

An important part of the Union's work is to act as a clearinghouse for information. Member nations obtain material that helps them solve problems and work out improvements on the basis of a brother country's experience. They also seek financial, commercial, and cultural data.

salted it. The tuna's unmistakable silhouette appears on old Phoenician coins. In ancient times it was one of the principal exports from Spain's port of Cadiz to Rome. Tuna fishing rights were a hereditary privilege of noble families in Spain until 1817. Since then they have been awarded to the highest bidder.

**References**—For additional information, see "Marineland, Florida's Giant Fish Bowl," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for November, 1952; "Fish Men Explore a New World Undersea," October, 1952; "Man-of-War Fleet Attacks Bimini," February, 1952; "Lake Sunapee's Golden Trout" (14 color photographs), October, 1950; "Menhaden—Uncle Sam's Top Commercial Fish," June, 1949; "The *Yankee's* Wanderworld," January, 1949; "Shad in the Shadow of Skyscrapers" and "Fishing in the Lofotens" (14 photographs), March, 1947; and "Fighting Giants of the Humboldt," March, 1941. See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, January 19, 1953, "Herring Makes History and Teaches Geography"; and "Menhaden Leads U. S. Commercial Fish Catch," February 18, 1952.

JOHN DEGELMAN

**Tuna Fishing, as a Business, Retains Some Sporting Qualities**—Lured by sardines the "chummer" (left) tosses into the sea, tuna swarm alongside the ship. Pole men stand by, barbless hooks on their lines disguised with feathers. Mistaking these for squid, the greedy tuna seize them and are hurled aboard before they realize they have been deceived. A quick upward jerk keeps line taut and fish on hook. When it hits the deck the line slackens, releasing the tuna to the heap "untouched by human hands."

Bulletin No. 4, April 27, 1953

# Tuna Fishing Leaps from Sport to Industry

RAPID growth of the world-wide tuna fish industry is proof that the big ones don't all get away.

In the United States, canned tuna skyrocketed from 91,000,000 pounds in 1941 to a record pack of 175,000,000 pounds in 1950. Tuna fleets operating along the west coast of North America and south to the Galapagos Islands west of Ecuador brought in 340,000,000 pounds of fresh tuna in 1952.

**Atlantic Coast Packing Stepped Up**—Interest in the development of tuna fisheries from a summertime sport to an important industry is being shown by packers along the Atlantic coast.

The itinerant tunas—the bluefin, yellowfin, skipjack, and the more elusive aristocrat of this group of the mackerel family, the albacore—today are a valuable food resource for people all over the world. Roaming over tremendous distances and migrating across oceans, the tunas move in near the shores of every continent in their quest for food.

They eat much the same foods as do other fish. Squids and crabs found in shoal areas appeal to them. Sardines, one of the most common baits of the fisherman, are another food popular with tuna.

The yellowfin is the mainstay of the United States west-coast industry and the vast Japanese fisheries, now supplying some duty-free fresh and frozen tuna to western canneries. It is a smaller species than the big sporty bluefin angled for in fishing tournaments. The largest yellowfin catch recorded is of a six-footer weighing 265 pounds hauled in off the coast of Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands in 1937.

The bluefin is the largest member of its family, and one of the largest of all fish. The biggest on record was 14 feet long and weighed 1,600 pounds. It was taken off the New Jersey coast.

The albacore, whose meat is the whitest and least gamy of all tuna, is caught mainly off the coasts of California and Oregon. Recently it has been known to range as far north as British Columbia and Alaska. Its migrations are not as easy to predict as those of the yellowfin. The albacore has been known to disappear for 12 years at a time. No one has been able to find out why.

Most of the tuna for market are caught with pole, line, and barbless hook (illustration, below). Tuna ships based in San Diego and other Pacific ports range from small local craft averaging ten tons in carrying capacity to 75-foot ships with a freezing capacity of 75 tons, navigational radar, and ship-to-shore telephones. A few ships even carry airplanes or helicopters on their decks for use in spotting schools of fish.

**Canned Tuna a Versatile Food**—Tuna, when canned, is one of the most generally useful of fish. It finds a welcome place on the menu anywhere from canapes, hors d'oeuvres, and sandwiches, through loaf or casserole of tuna with mushrooms, to salad.

The catching and processing of tuna is an ancient industry, although comparatively new to the United States. The Phoenicians caught it and

The notes contain a few lines by Meriwether Lewis, Clark's colleague. Thomas Jefferson, the third president, appointed Lewis to lead the expedition that was to cross the Rocky Mountains and descend the Columbia to the Pacific. Lewis chose his friend Clark to share the command. The exploration gave the civilized world its first report of what the newly purchased Louisiana Territory contained. It also helped solidify the claim to the Oregon region, thus extending America's boundaries from ocean to ocean.

Realizing the importance to his growing country of the new lands, Clark took time from his expedition duties to write out a plan for the defense of the West. He suggested placements for forts and the garrisons needed. However, when this crumpled plan was found in the St. Paul desk 150 years after it was written, the nation's western defenses had moved from the Missouri River to Okinawa.

**References**—The region the Lewis and Clark Expedition traversed is shown on the Society's map of the United States of America. The forthcoming Historical Map of the United States, available May 15, shows the actual route of the explorers.

**From This Trash Came Treasure**—Dr. Harold D. Cater (left), Director of the Minnesota Historical Society, completes his search of the St. Paul, Minnesota, attic where William Clark's priceless papers were found early this year. The surprising discovery contained 67 pages of field notes, penned 150 years ago on the Lewis and Clark Expedition which opened the American Northwest.

EUGENE D. BECKER, MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Bulletin No. 5, April 27, 1953

# Attic Dust Yields Lewis-Clark Papers

IN a dark attic in St. Paul, Minnesota, researchers have blown away the dust of decades and brought to light "the find of a lifetime."

On the 150th anniversary of the start of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, they have discovered 67 pieces of manuscript from the pen of William Clark, co-leader of the first American party to cross the North American continent. That such records existed had never been suspected.

How the priceless documents found their way into a huge old-fashioned desk in that attic is a mystery that may never be solved. The desk belonged to General John H. Hammond, who served in the Civil War and later supervised Indian affairs in Dakota Territory. While on duty in this area, which then included the two present Dakota states, plus much of Montana and Wyoming, he became interested in western history.

**Old Newspaper Hid Cache**—"I was sure I had something big when I saw a package among the general's papers wrapped in a copy of the *National Intelligencer*," said the discoverer, Miss Lucile Kane, curator of manuscripts for the Minnesota Historical Society. The triweekly *Intelligencer* was one of the infant republic's earlier newspapers. The date was torn off that particular issue but it carried a news story reporting congressional approval for "the military establishment of the year 1805."

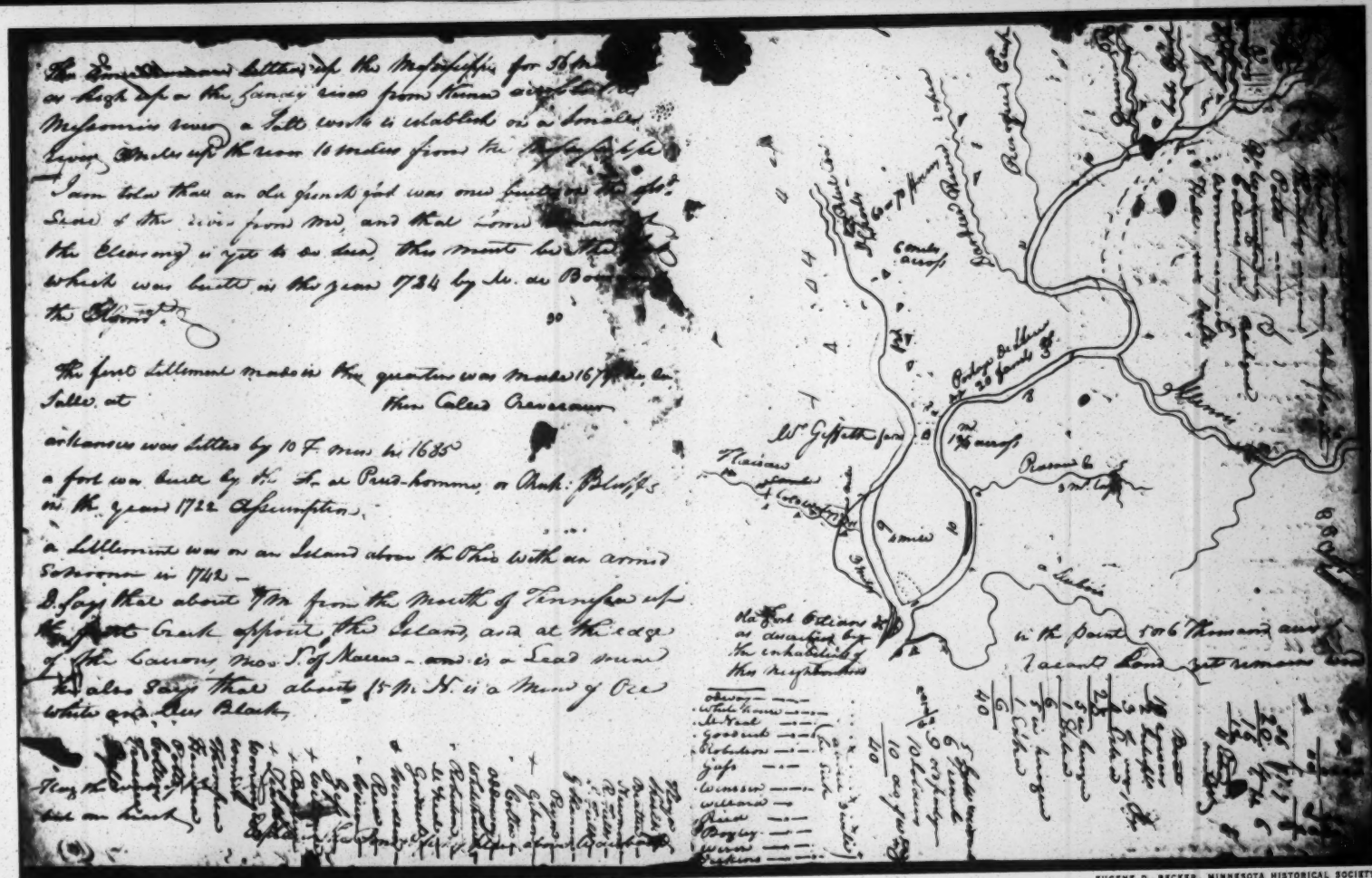
The old newspaper bundle yielded journal pages describing the formation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the first 1,600 miles of its voyage up the Missouri. The manuscripts date from December 13, 1803, to April 3, 1805. Previous journals of the explorers began day-by-day accounts on January 30, 1804, seven weeks later than the first entry in the newly found papers. During this period the group was encamped near St. Louis, prior to starting up the Missouri, May 14.

"The greatest contribution of these papers is in this early information," said Dr. Harold D. Cater, Minnesota Historical Society director. "When the notes are fully transcribed and collated they will reveal much new information about the recruiting of the men for the party, their training, supplies, and plans."

**Notes Jotted on Odd Scraps**—The expedition's shortage of paper is revealed by the odd sizes and scraps on which notes were jotted. In some cases two or three pieces were joined with sealing wax to make a larger sheet. Old letters were used. Clark drew maps and sketches, at which he was skilled, over his written lines. He wrote on the front and back of his paper, then filled the margins with his scrawl.

A sample page (illustration, last page) tells its own story of how Clark made every bit of space count. General historical notes appear at the left, a map of the Missouri-Mississippi junction is drawn at right, and the men of the expedition are listed in the margins.

The physical difficulties of writing are evident. It is easy to imagine the buckskin-clad adventurer scribbling on his knee on the unstable deck of the expedition's keelboat, or straining his eyes beside a flickering campfire on shore. He scratched out, wrote between the lines, and occasionally blobbed ink across his work.



A PAGE FROM THE WILLIAM CLARK PAPERS FOUND RECENTLY IN A ST. PAUL ATTIC (BULLETIN NO. 5)

EUGENE D. BECKER, MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY